Vol. 8, No. 3
May/June 1999
$9.00

Fax inside Heartland

Intellectual Ammunition

a publication of The Heartland Institute

Potshots

The road to tyranny, we must never forget, begins with the destruction of the truth.

William J. Clinton, 10/15/95
in a speech at the University of Connecticut

Not all chemicals are bad. Without chemicals such as hydrogen and oxygen, for example, there would be no way to make water, a vital ingredient in beer.

Dave Barry

Freedom is a political not a natural resource, and America has the world's largest supply.

George Will

If Lincoln were alive today, he'd roll over in his grave.

Gerald Ford

Juvenile Court to Try Shooting Defendant

Newspaper headline

All progress is precarious, and the solution of one problem brings us face to face with another problem.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

War is the health of the state.

Randolph Bourne

The trouble with the left is that, having managed to make "liberal" a bad word, it is now working on "choice."

Paul Greenberg

The Minnesota Policy Blueprint

Dr. Mitchell B. Pearlstein

The Minnesota Policy Blueprint is a massive review in which almost all aspects of the executive branch of Minnesota state government have been subjected to conservative and free-market tests. It's *inspirited* in no small part by the fact that Minnesota, for all of its virtues, is one of the nation's highest-taxed and most-regulated states—and we believe that everyone would be better off if it weren't.

In the best and intended sense of the term, the Blueprint is an ideologically driven venture, as its point of view is crisp and unapologetic. The Blueprint is also based in the hope that federal power will continue to devolve to the states.

Guiding Principles

Very much by design, the Blueprint's recommendations share several integrating themes and dispositions, the most central of which is tenacious questioning regarding the proper responsibilities of state government in the first place. Task force members repeatedly asked:

- What should state government do?
- What should it not do?
- How can it do what it does much better?

Analyses and specific recommendations, in turn, were informed by ideas and expectations flowing from the following principles:

Accountability. Making certain that Minnesota citizens get a dollar's worth of true value for every dollar they pay in taxes. Increasing such chances by stating clearly where, and with whom, such responsibility rightfully lies.

Personal responsibility and personal control. Making certain that Minnesota grown-ups are afforded grown-up discretion when it comes to vital issues—for example, determining the kind of education their children receive. In matters like education and health care, choice, just like freedom itself, is to be treasured.

Competition. Making certain that state government services, as often as feasible, are honed by the kind of discipline that only competition makes possible. (Competition as understood here is not synonymous with "privatization," as governmental agencies sometimes show themselves to be as well-equipped and efficient as private entities in achieving societal objectives.)

Free markets. Beyond favoring competition in the delivery of public services, this means trust-

continued on page 3

In This Issue

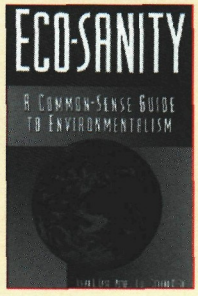
Crime	4	Regulation	11
Education	5	Taxes	12
Environment	6	Welfare	14
Health Care	7	Point of View	15,18
Law	8	Excerpt	16
Privatization	10	Contacts	20

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

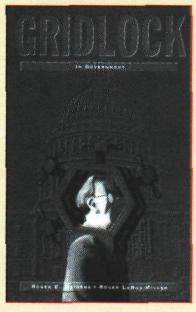
Publications available from The Heartland Institute

Just call 312/377-4000

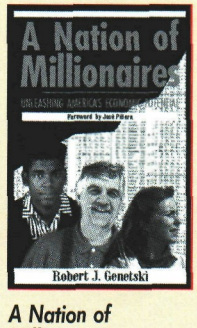
books



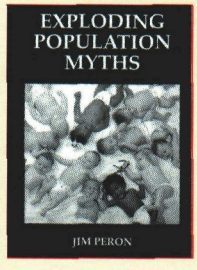
Eco-Sanity
$12.95 paperback
316 pages



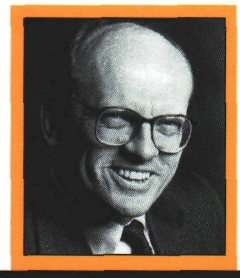
Gridlock in Government
$4.95 paperback
148 pages



A Nation of Millionaires
$8.95 paperback
168 pages



Exploding Population Myths
$4.95 paperback
80 pages



News from the Heartland

by Dan Miller
Publisher

Well, *that* part of the debate about school choice is over.

I'm referring to the 1.2 million applicants from all 50 states and nearly 3,000 cities who sought scholarships from the Children's Scholarship Fund to help attend a grade school of their choice.

The part of the debate that has been decided is whether parents really want school choice for their children.

Forty thousand scholarships were awarded in late April, averaging $1,100. The typical parent will contribute an additional $1,000. The Children's Scholarship Fund was financed with $50 million apiece from investment banker Ted Forstmann and Wal-Mart heir John Walton. Other reformers nationwide contributed close to $70 million more, for a total package of nearly $170 million. The four-year scholarships were available only to low-income parents.

A common argument against school choice has been that the vast majority of parents, including low-income parents, don't really want to shop for schools. They want more money spent on government schools. Senator Ted Kennedy (D-Massachusetts) argued that position last year, when Forstmann and Walton offered a $6 million private voucher program to Washington DC parents.

But the enormous popularity of the Children's Scholarship Fund has ended that part of the debate. In many cities, huge blocks of the eligible population applied, including 26 percent in Chicago, 29 percent in New York City, 33 percent in Washington DC, and 44 percent in Baltimore.

"The old debate is over," Forstmann said. "These families have ended it. In anybody's book, this is a thunderous demonstration of dissatisfaction with the present system—and of the demand for alternatives."

Not so fast, says the government school lobby.

Maybe parents—even low-income parents—do want to shop for education. But this private scholarship business is just a Trojan horse, warns Robert Chase, president of the National Education Association. Chase notes that the defection of a warm body from a government school to a private school is a loss of revenue, because nearly all schools are funded on a per-pupil basis. But, he frets, costs for utilities, teacher salaries, and other expenses remain fixed.

Therefore, argue government school activists, as private scholarship programs gain momentum, funding at government schools should remain constant. Carried to its logical conclusion, this argument would find teachers paid their usual salaries to instruct in empty government school classrooms.

Forstmann and Walton have refused to be drawn into that new debate. Forstmann insists "we are not a stalking horse for vouchers," and frames his defense of his program in moral terms: "This is America, and in America, starting off poor should not be a barrier to having a chance in life."

It's pitiful that Forstmann must defend the Children's Scholarship Fund at all, but it needs defending, and explaining, especially the key role that competition plays in the scholarship program. *Time* magazine columnist Margaret Carlson showed just how unclear on the concept she is when she wrote that what Forstmann has proven is ". . . throwing money at a problem, contrary to popular wisdom, generally does help solve it."

So while there's no longer any doubt that parents are eager to shop for education for their children, the next phase of the debate is sure to be even more difficult to win.

Intellectual Ammunition (ISSN 1077-8861) is published bimonthly by The Heartland Institute, a nonprofit, nonpartisan research and education organization. Nothing in *Intellectual Ammunition* should be construed as necessarily reflecting the views of The Heartland Institute or as an attempt to aid or hinder the passage of any legislation. Reprint permission is granted, provided sufficient credit is given to The Heartland Institute. Annual subscription with Heartland membership $49.00; single issue $9.00. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Heartland Institute, 19 South LaSalle, Suite 903, Chicago, IL 60603; telephone 312/377-4000, fax 312/377-5000.

President: Joseph L. Bast ❖ **Publisher:** Nikki Saret

Editor: Diane Carol Bast ❖ **Art Director:** Kevin M. Fitzgerald ❖ **Managing Editor:** John R. La Plante

Contributing Editors: *Crime* Morgan Reynolds, National Center for Policy Analysis; *Education* George Clowes, The Heartland Institute; *Environment* Jonathan H. Adler, Competitive Enterprise Institute; *Health Care* Twila Brase, Citizens for Choice in Health Care; *Law* John E. Kramer, Institute for Justice; *Privatization* Adrian T. Moore, Reason Foundation; *Regulation* Murray Weidenbaum, Center for the Study of American Business; *Taxes* Bill Ahern, Tax Foundation; *Welfare* Robert Rector, The Heritage Foundation.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

continued from page 1

ing, more generally, the effectiveness and efficiency of markets. Forthrightly recognizing, for example, that what is good for business in Minnesota is almost always good for all Minnesotans, as no one profits if jobs and wealth are not created in abundance.

Or, to make this assertion less jarring to some ears, the Blueprint recognizes that hardly anyone benefits when business falters. Costs of all kind are passed on widely, usually most painfully to wage earners and consumers.

Micromanagement. And last, recognizing that government is almost always a poor micromanager, meaning that state government should concentrate on macro-level policies and tasks.

Minnesota, for all of its virtues, is one of the nation's highest taxed and most regulated states—and we believe that everyone would be better off if it weren't.

A Sampling of Recommendations

Given such a framework, what recommendations have emerged? Here's a sampling.

Eliminate the office of the lieutenant governor. "As it currently stands, we do not believe that a lieutenant governor performs a necessary function or that it is in the best interest of the state to subject the office of lieutenant governor to the ambiguity under which it currently exists." Task Force 1: Office of the Governor and Minnesota Planning.

Switch to a defined-contribution system for retirement benefits and state pension systems. "Public employees' retirement plans should change from a system predicated on defined benefits to one based on defined contributions." Task Force 3: Agency Management and Personnel.

Expand Minnesota's school choice program. "The most direct and effective way of making Minnesota education consumer-driven is to give parents greater choice in where their children go to school, whether it is a public, private, or parochial institution. . . . Tax credits should apply to tuition expenses. . . . Eligible family income should be increased so that tax credits could be extended to the vast middle class." Task Force 4: Elementary and Secondary Education.

Take swift action to reverse the current monopolistic trend in the health care marketplace. "Currently, in some communities in Greater Minnesota, physician clinics have been or are being purchased by big health care plans at a price tag of up to a million dollars per doctor. . . . If the hospital, and the only medical clinic in town, and the nursing home are owned by the same absent corporation, there is no price competition for the community." Task Force 5: Health.

Invert the state's higher education appropriation formula. "We recommend that the current general fund higher education appropriation—90 percent to campuses, 10 percent to students as financial aid—be inverted incrementally over the next five to ten years." Task Force 16: Higher Education.

Use the State Fair as a model for other semi-state agencies. "Over the course of its history, the State Fair has required little state funding. The state made only initial, partial capital investments, and the agency has required no further funding for operations or maintenance. Other semi-state agencies should strive to be like the State Fair." Task Force 17: Semi-State Agencies and Arts Subsidization.

A Large Enterprise

Minnesota's executive branch is no modest enterprise, as it contains 20 departments, dozens of other agencies and commissions, 58 boards (at last count), and several large semi-autonomous agencies. It employs about 32,000 regular government workers—with another 20,000 in institutions of higher education. The general fund for the 1998-99 biennium is over $19 billion. Total expenditures (including federal and other dollars) reach over $32 billion.

Or, as we wrote in the Blueprint's prospectus, "In most respects, state government is larger, more complex, and more involved in Minnesotans' lives than is the federal government."

Given such girth, one might argue that it would have been easy for task forces to slice away liberally at assorted programs. But that is not what we have done.

One reason is that it actually would have been very difficult, not easy, to make such recommendations—or at least to do so prudently. While our 19 task forces met for a total of more than 300 hours, I have no hesitation in arguing that it would have taken a multiple of that sum in order to pass reasoned and fair judgment on whether long lists of programs should live or die.

The very dynamics we propose—markets and choice, most especially—will lead inevitably to governmental shrinkage.

But that is not the only reason for restraint. Just as critical, but more positive, is the fact that the very dynamics we propose—taking greater advantage of markets and choice, most especially—will lead inevitably to governmental shrinkage. As will the fact that we recommend that the statutory authority of many programs, and virtually all boards, be "sunsetted" and reviewed at dates certain rather than be allowed to persist and linger by inertia.

Not incidently, I might add here that the State Finance Task Force argues for phasing in a one-rate personal income tax system that would lower rates for all wage earners and would result, for starters, in a $500 million annual tax cut in each year of the upcoming biennium.

Mitchell B. Pearlstein is president of the Center of the American Experiment, a Minneapolis, Minnesota-based think tank. This article is derived from the introduction to the Minnesota Policy Blueprint, a project of the Center. To order, contact the Center at 1024 Plymouth Building, 12 South 6th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55402; www.amexp.org. 400 pages, $14.95, or $12.95 in bookstores, paperback.

Intellectual Ammunition May/June 1999 © The Heartland Institute

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Crime

Morgan Reynolds

Morgan Reynolds is director of the Criminal Justice Center at the National Center for Policy Analysis.

Ranking Criminal Justice Systems in the States

How do the states compare in terms of public safety? How hard do their criminal justice systems work to apprehend criminals? How effective are the states at suppressing crime?

Remarkably little work has been done to address these questions, but a forthcoming study from the National Center of Policy Analysis provides some answers.

At the heart of the study is a crime control index, which is composed of five variables. The first of those variables is the *crime rate* itself. This variable reflects the number of serious crimes reported to the police per 100,000 residents. It counts crimes of violence—murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—and one property crime, burglary. The rate of serious crimes per 100,000 varied greatly across states, from a low of 446 in North Dakota to 2,484 in Florida.

NCPA Crime Control Index

- **Crime rate**
- **Police per 100 serious crimes**
- **Adult prisoners per 100 serious crimes**
- **Juvenile prisoners per 100 serious crimes**
- **Predicted vs. actual crime rate**

The other variables reflect the behavior of the criminal justice system, rather than its results. Three variables directly measure the *effort* of the criminal justice system. The first of these, the *number of law enforcement officers per 100 serious crimes*, ranges from a mere 9 in Florida to 39 in North Dakota. The average of all states is 16.4. The *number of adult prisoners per 100 serious crimes committed by adult prisoners* measures the punitiveness or seriousness of the criminal justice system in suppressing crime. This variable ranges from a low of 10.9 in Massachusetts to a high of 42.4 in South Dakota. The average is 23.8. The final "effort" variable is the *number of juvenile offenders in secure facilities per 100 serious crimes committed by youth*. It ranges from a low of 1.1 in Hawaii to a high of 15.2 in Pennsylvania.

A final variable, *the difference between the predicted crime rate and the actual crime rate*, makes sure that all states are treated equally. Some states, just as some neighborhoods, start out with an advantage in controlling crime. This is because some states have a population less crime prone: older, more settled, more rural, and with more youths growing up in traditional, intact families. We can even calculate and predict a crime rate based on these demographic variables. The study uses a regression equation to control for these factors, which already explain a large percentage of the difference of their crime rates, but which are beyond the reach of the criminal justice system. The goal is to measure a state not by the characteristics of its population, but by the quality of its criminal justice policies.

The study combines these five variables into the crime control index. Because serious crime is so important, it counts twice, while the other variables are counted only once. We then rank the states on each element of the crime control index. If a state is in the top 10, it receives a "1." Those in the bottom 10 receive a "-1," and the rest of the states receive a 0. We add the variables up to find the overall ranking. The highest possible score is "6 stars," the lowest, "-6 stars."

Results

What did we find? The top two states are South Dakota and Virginia, each with six stars. Both states are in the top 10 in every category, ranking low in serious crime, lower than predicted by the national crime equation, and in the top 10 in police, prisoners, and juvenile inmates per 100 crimes. Following these two states are Montana, New Hampshire, and Wyoming, each with four stars. Four of the top five states—Virginia being the exception—have small, rural populations.

Virginia is tough on crime—and it pays off.

Virginia's success is noteworthy. It is a large state, located in the sunbelt, where success in crime-fighting is difficult to come by. Virginia, however, is notable in each of the five variables. It is tenth lowest in serious crime, seventh best in keeping its crime rate below the predicted rate, fourth highest in the number of police per 100 serious crimes, third highest in adult imprisonment, and third highest in juvenile incarceration. In other words, Virginia is tough on crime—and it pays off.

Want to know where your state ranks? Call the National Center for Policy Analysis at 972/386-6272 and get your copy of the study.

PFax

Available on ***PolicyFax***

Crime is Down Because Punishment is Up
Active law enforcement makes a difference. (National Center for Policy Analysis, 1997)

Call 312/377-3000
Request document #**1367302 (2pp.)**

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Education

George Clowes

George Clowes is managing editor of *School Reform News*, a monthly newspaper published by The Heartland Institute.

Courts Mandate Spending Hikes

Long-standing mechanisms for public school financing are coming under attack in the courts, putting legislatures in the difficult position of raising taxes in order to ensure equal funding across school districts.

New Hampshire

The New Hampshire Supreme Court ruled on March 11 that legislators, not voters, must decide on a new tax system to resolve the state's public school funding crisis—a crisis the court itself caused when it deemed unconstitutional the state's current school funding method.

"Referenda on legislation are unconstitutional in this state," declared the state court, ruling on Governor Jeanne Shaheen's proposal to have voters choose between two options for raising the $900 million in taxes needed to fund schools. The new taxes would double the state's overall budget.

Lawmakers are stuck with two unpalatable options: impose a state income tax, or increase business taxes and expand gambling. They have yet to agree on a funding formula, leaving public schools with an uncertain future.

In a December 1997 ruling, the New Hampshire high court ruled that the state's local property taxes for schools are not local taxes at all, but a state tax to fulfill "the State's duty to provide a constitutionally adequate public education." The court further said since state taxes must be uniform across the state, the use of property taxes to fund schools is "disproportionate and unreasonable."

"Judges deciding tax policy is simply wrong," said Grover Norquist, president of Americans for Tax Reform. "This is a school system that enjoyed a better pupil/teacher ratio than 38 states, spent more per pupil than 35 states, and produces some of the country's brightest students." New Hampshire ranked fourth in SAT scores in a 1997 survey.

As soon as the state high court issued its ruling, Republican State Senator Jim Rubens was concerned that it meant a statewide tax and loss of local control over schools. He has proposed a constitutional amendment that would give voters, rather than judges, the final say over how education is funded.

Ohio

Although Ohio voters last year decisively rejected a proposal to hike taxes for increased education funding, the courts have demanded that state legislators increase per-pupil spending and eliminate differences between wealthy and poor districts.

In 1994, Judge Linton D. Lewis Jr. of the Perry County Common Pleas Court held that the state constitution required Ohio not only to provide "a thorough and efficient system of education," but also to provide each district with the financial means to meet that goal. Lewis' ruling came in response to a lawsuit that alleged that the state's 1982 school funding formula was unconstitutional.

In March 1997, the Ohio Supreme Court rejected the state's appeal of Lewis' decision, which ruled that Ohio's current school funding system was unconstitutional and gave the state one year to come up with a new plan.

Legislators responded with Issue 2, a ballot measure offered to voters in May 1998, that would have authorized a $1.1 billion statewide sales tax hike to boost spending on public schools by $550 million and provide $550 million of property tax relief. The voters rejected the measure by a 5-1 margin.

New Hampshire State Senator Jim Rubens has proposed a constitutional amendment that would give voters final say over how education is funded.

Despite voters' rejection of Issue 2, the state increased spending per student, provided larger subsidies for special education and transportation, approved all-day kindergarten and smaller class sizes in the early grades, and set aside more than $1.6 billion for building maintenance.

Lewis ruled on February 26 that the state's efforts were not enough. The school funding formula was still unconstitutional, he concluded, and it continued "to rely upon voters to fund their schools." Lewis proposed a two-fold remedy: raise spending on schools to improve school facilities and reduce the spending gap between poor and wealthy districts; and lower the reliance of school districts on local property taxes, thus blunting the ability of local taxpayers to reject higher taxes for schools.

Lewis' decision "potentially places our taxes under the control of the courts," taxpayer advocate Scott A. Pullins told the *Columbus Dispatch*. Lawmakers, too, expressed concern over Lewis' decision. State Senators Eugene Watts and Roy Ray responded with a plan for a constitutional amendment aimed at giving the state legislature, not the courts, exclusive responsibility for decisions about public education.

PolicyFax

Available on ***PolicyFax***
How Judges are Making Public Schools Worse
Judges are outlawing the use of property taxes to pay for schools, to the detriment of education. (The Manhattan Institute, Summer 1998, 12pp.)

Call 312/377-3000
Order document #**2124425**

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Environment

Jonathan H. Adler

Jonathan H. Adler is Senior Director of Environmental Policy at the Competitive Enterprise Institute in Washington, DC.

Earthly Progress Marches On

The past several decades have seen unprecedented human progress—economic, environmental, and otherwise. Yet for some reason, many environmental activists insist that human society, if not the planet itself, lies on the verge of absolute ruin.

Earth Day founder Denis Hayes, for instance, insists that the underlying question for environmental policy is "how to perpetuate life on this planet." Like many activists, Hayes warns that failure to enact his specific policies threatens humanity's future.

One of the most prominent environmental alarmists, year-in and year-out, is the Worldwatch Institute. Founded in 1974 by former agricultural analyst Lester Brown, it is most well known for its annual environmental report, *State of the World* (curiously, a doomsday book that annually advertises for next year's edition). The first *State of the World* report, published in 1984, identified "the depletion of resources," particularly oil reserves, as "the most immediate threat to world economic stability." Yet since 1984 proven oil reserves have reached an all-time high, and the threat of oil depletion is virtually non-existent. The same can be said of most other natural resources.

A routine concern of Worldwatch and other modern Malthusians is that global population may outstrip the global food supply. Since the 1960s, Worldwatch Institute president Brown has written often of the imminent threat of dwindling food supplies. For instance, in 1967 Brown claimed that "the trend in grain stocks indicates clearly that 1961 marked a worldwide turning point. . . . [F]ood consumption moved ahead of production." Yet world per-capita food production increased by 18 percent in the three decades following 1961.

In 1974, Brown was back predicting that world starvation was imminent due to reductions in global food stocks. Unknown to Brown at the time, agricultural output in lesser developed countries was on the verge of a rapid increase—surging nearly 50 percent from 1976 to 1989.

Undaunted, Brown and Worldwatch made similar predictions of food shortages and global famine into the 1990s. In 1992, Brown wrote that "there are far more hungry people than ever before," even though per-capita calorie intake had been increasing worldwide since 1965. Nonetheless, in the 1994 *State of the World* report, Brown charged that "seldom has the world faced an unfolding emergency whose dimensions are as clear as the growing imbalance between food and people." Similarly, in 1996 Worldwatch again charged that population growth and drops in global grain stocks foretold imminent shortages in food stocks. Yet the simple fact is that food is more abundant and less expensive than at any other point in human history. While world population has doubled since World War II, food production has tripled.

There are real environmental problems, including the loss of tropical forests, depletion of fisheries, and indoor air pollution, to name a few. These problems are serious, but none threatens the future of humanity. Repeated proclamations of doom, however, divert media and public attention away from real, if somewhat mundane, environmental problems.

"World disaster imminent" will sell more papers—and memberships in activist groups—than "third-world poor lack safe drinking water supplies." Yet millions more people are at risk from water-borne disease than insufficient food production. Where famine is a serious concern, it is typically a function not of production, but distribution.

> *There are real environmental problems, but none threatens the future of humanity.*

Looking around the world, we see that market institutions—property rights, voluntary exchange, and the rule of law—create the conditions necessary to address environmental concerns. Indeed, as a direct result of these institutions, humans have learned to do more with less, and to meet human needs while using fewer, and more plentiful, natural resources.

Consider that feeding the current world population using 1950s agricultural technology would require putting an additional 10 million square miles under plow—acres that are now forest or wildlife habitat. Consider also that proven reserves of oil and gas increased seven-fold since 1950.

All things considered, the planet is doing pretty well. As the late Julian Simon often reminded us, the Earth, thanks to its inhabitants, is tremendously resourceful. Humans are ingenious and inventive. Given the chance, a free people will figure out how to solve their own problems. As Simon noted, "The main fuel to speed our progress is our stock of knowledge, and the brake is our lack of imagination. The ultimate resource is people."

Fax

Available on ***PolicyFax***

Do We Want Food, Forests, or Wildlife?
Three scholars debate ways to increase the food supply. (Hudson Institute Outlook, June 1997, 12pp.)

Call 312/377-3000
Order documents #**2321201**

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Health Care

Twila Brase, RN, PHN

Public health nurse
Twila Brase is president of
Citizens' Council on Health Care.

No Refreshment at the OASIS

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) has just rolled out a health care data collection system that will begin intrusive research on every citizen under the guise of preventing fraud.

It has a bland, almost obscure name—the *Outcome and Assessment Information System*, which forms the pleasant-sounding acronym, OASIS. Unless it is stopped, OASIS will allow the government to dig into the lives, finances, and habits of every American.

Using its regulatory power, and without Congressional approval, HCFA requires providers of home health care to supply extensive reports of patients' personal and medical information. While the new directive is limited for now to home health care workers, it will, if left unchallenged, make every doctor and clinic an unwilling accomplice. This initiative won't go away easily—ten years and millions of dollars from taxpayers and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation have gone into its development.

> *OASIS will allow the government to dig into the lives, finances, and habits of every American.*

Without a foundation in law

The system was unveiled in the March 1997 *Federal Register*, as a new requirement for home health agencies (HHAs) seeking certification with Medicare. The final regulation was published in January 1999 along with a new "emergency" regulation slated to begin almost immediately: the electronic submission of patient data directly to the federal government.

Suddenly, organizations and privacy advocates took notice. They discovered three important facts about OASIS. First, HCFA went beyond its statutory authority to create and require OASIS. Second, HCFA claims that the data in OASIS are required to prevent health care fraud are unfounded. Finally, the 1997 Balanced Budget Act does not—as HCFA claims—require the agency to set up OASIS as part of Medicare's home health prospective payment system. (The system, known as PPS, provides capitated payments according to health care cost histories rather than payments at the time of service.)

The HCFA's claims are completely unsupported in statute. A prospective payment system would work with aggregate data rather than records that could be pinpointed to specific patients. It should also, according to law, pertain strictly to Medicare patients. Yet OASIS regulations require individually identifiable data on every adult in home health care (maternity patients excepted), *including those who pay with cash or use private* insurance.

Just as alarming, OASIS regulations require HHAs to file government reports on patients, jeopardizing the trust relationship between patients and home health providers. Meanwhile, HCFA officials sit back and watch the data roll in.

Your most personal information

The 105-item, 19-page assessment form includes questions about a patient's Social Security number, records of schooling, life expectancy, financial status, living arrangements, relationships, behavior, mental health, and use of alcohol. The information is to be entered into the HHA database and electronically transmitted to government databases for storage and assessment.

This is nothing less than unauthorized government research on vulnerable individuals and families. No notice is given and no consent is required. For those who know about OASIS, government officials force a choice between privacy and health care. No longer can patients have both.

Donna Shalala, as Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, oversees this intrusive government directive. In her medical privacy recommendations of 1997, she candidly asserts, "Individuals' claims to privacy must be balanced by their public responsibility to contribute to the common good, through use of their information for important, socially useful purposes . . . ." She further claims not one but four national priorities to justify government access to medical records without patient consent: health care system oversight, public health and safety, health research, and law enforcement.

HCFA's duty is to create a payment system, not assault the privacy rights of millions of Americans under the guise of preventing fraud. Rather than fulfill its role as an insurer of the elderly, HCFA intends to police the entire health care system, and dismiss privacy rights along the way.

OASIS is the first assault of a major offensive on medical privacy by federal officials. If Congress does not dismantle this snooping, federal officials will claim an unfettered right to track the life of every law-abiding citizen in their most vulnerable moments—when health and perhaps even life is at stake.

Available on ***PolicyFax***

Statement on HR 354
Proposed federal legislation could result in a windfall for the AMA and a loss of privacy for patients. (American Association of Physicians and Surgeons, March 1999, 3pp.)

Call 312/377-3000
Order document #**3266202**

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Law

Chip Mellor

Chip Mellor is President of the Institute for Justice.

America, Land of Restricted Opportunity

Would-be entrepreneurs in cities across the country are finding their ability to earn an honest living under attack from a powerful yet surprising adversary—government.

State and local governments are supposed to protect the public's health and safety. Instead, many are going out of their way to protect existing companies from competition.

States, for example, sanction cartels created in about 10 percent of all occupations—including barbering, vending, and trash hauling—that keep newcomers out of these fields. As a result, countless aspiring entrepreneurs face seemingly insurmountable barriers.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the transportation industry. In New York, Hector Ricketts is fighting a de facto ban on his private van service imposed by the New York City Council to protect the city's own decrepit and costly bus system from competition. Among other restrictions, "dollar vans" like Ricketts' may not operate on streets where public buses run, or pick up passengers who hail them from the street.

Despite every effort to ban companies such as Ricketts', the public demands the van services. Private vans in the Big Apple carry 40,000 riders—mainly low-income earners—to work every day. Because of anti-competitive restrictions, Ricketts and similar entrepreneurs are forced into the underground economy, unable to advertise to attract more riders, lest they also attract regulators. And they can't expand their services because banks won't loan to businesses operating without proper government licensure.

In Las Vegas, John West spent more than a year seeking Nevada's permission to provide intrastate limousine service. But the state refuses to let West (and dozens of other limousine operators) carry passengers there, even though West is federally licensed to operate in 48 other states. Nevada allowed existing companies to thwart West simply by claiming his service would force them to compete.

In New Orleans, would-be rickshaw operators Doug and Robin Spaulding find the door to a better life through honest enterprise has been slammed shut by local bureaucrats who work to protect taxicabs and the city's horse-drawn carriages from competition. Despite the fact that the Spauldings may legally operate within downtown New Orleans, providing short-run service outside of the French Quarter, the city's transportation department refuses to issue them the required license.

In Orlando, taxicab driver Ed Thurman and other independent operators who dreamed of being their own bosses were squelched by powerful interests that convinced city leaders to grant them nearly exclusive rights to ground transportation in this popular vacation destination. So much for the free market.

Jobs flow from enterprising newcomers

Lifting restrictions that thwart such entrepreneurs could greatly benefit welfare-to-work programs seeking to create private-sector employment. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, if restrictions on entry into the taxi industry alone were lifted, 38,000 new jobs would result. Jobs such as these are ideal for those on the bottom rung of the economic ladder because they don't require formal education and, except for inflated prices created by the government-issued scarcity, they don't require a large capital investment.

Where new entrants aren't prohibited outright, an endless sea of red tape quickly can swamp fledgling enterprises. That is why this past fall the University of Chicago Law School and the Institute for Justice opened a clinic that could serve as a model for law schools nationwide.

Would-be entrepreneurs are finding their ability to earn an honest living under attack from the government.

Budding lawyers aid entrepreneurs

The new Institute for Justice Clinic on Entrepreneurship teams up some of the nation's brightest law students with inner-city residents to create private-sector jobs. The clinic provides free legal counsel to Chicago's low-income entrepreneurs, helping them comply with often complex and overwhelming regulations and paperwork.

Until state and local legislators lift occupational entry restrictions, however, such programs will not reach their full potential.

Regulations that genuinely protect the public's health and safety are appropriate. Drivers-for-hire, for example, should be subject to driving and criminal-background checks, a vehicle inspection, and verification of proper insurance. Beyond that, however, regulations are anti-competitive. They protect existing companies from competition, not the public from potentially dangerous drivers.

The legal fight for economic liberty already has opened up long-closed transportation markets in Denver, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati. Entrepreneurs in these cities have rushed in to improve service to the public. In the process, they have created jobs for those just entering the workforce.

Elsewhere in our nation, however, individual Americans still struggle to find their chance to compete in what was once billed as the land of opportunity.

PFax

Available on ***PolicyFax***

Ohio H.B. 75

Hair braiding is another occupation subject to stifling government regulation. Some legislators offer a bill to correct that situation. (Ohio General Assembly, 1999 Session, 8pp.)

Call 312/377-3000
Order documents #**7200609**

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICA'S NEWSPAPER

The Washington Times

March 22, 1998 NATIONAL WEEKLY EDITION $2.50 (U.S.)

Clinton legal team balloons, creating a new controversy

Official doesn't know lawyers' scandal role

By Paul Sperry

The chief White House administrator said March 12 that she does not know whether White House lawyers are handling personal legal chores for the first family.

"I do not know specifically," Ada Posey, director of administration for the White House, told a House panel probing reports that President Clinton is misusing tax dol-

Four-person office grew to 34 since '92

By Paul Sperry

The White House counsel's office has swollen to become the largest and most expensive West Wing legal operation in history.

Initially a four-person office in early 1992, President Clinton's legal shop has grown to 34 lawyers, paralegals and researchers at a cost to taxpayers of $2.66 million in salaries annually, according to internal administra-

Influential, Widely Quoted, Unapologetic.

Now you can see why *The Washington Times* has become the talk of the nation! It takes the best of our award-winning daily news coverage and makes it available to you every week —no matter where you live!

The Washington Times. Revealing the truth. Refreshing! It's the only daily newspaper in the nation with the courage to cover news honestly — without the liberal spin you always get in *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times.* And now our new NATIONAL WEEKLY EDITION brings the best of it right to your door every week!

The Washington Times NATIONAL WEEKLY EDITION!

Subscribe now for 1 or 2 years for as little as 87¢ per week. You'll also receive *Capital Contacts — absolutely free!**

Yes! Sign me up and save me a bundle with The Washington Times National Weekly Edition. And don't forget my Free copy of *Capital Contacts*!

❑ 1 Year **Only $59.95** ❑ 2 Years **Only $89.95** ❑ 6 Months **Only $34.95**

CHOOSE PAYMENT METHOD: ❑ Visa ❑ Mastercard ❑ AMEX ❑ Discover ❑ Check/Money Order Enclosed ❑ Bill Me

SEND MY SUBSCRIPTION TO:

Name _____

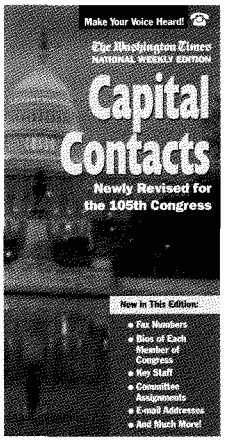
Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature _____ Phone (____) _____



Remember, you pay their salaries! Don't be shy about telling your Senators and Congressmen exactly what you want! Now you can with ***Capital Contacts*** — YOURS FREE with your one or two-year paid subscription to *The Washington Times NATIONAL WEEKLY EDITION.* This hefty, 190-page, spiral-bound guide puts the phone and fax numbers of every U.S. Senator, Congressman, government agency, and White House Cabinet member at your fingertips. This book shows you how it's done and provides proven inside tips for reaching your elected representatives!

* Complimentary copy of ***Capital Contacts*** available for 1 or 2-year paid subscribers only (while supplies last.)

Make checks payable to: The Washington Times NWE Clip & Mail with payment to: P.O. Box 96601, Washington, DC 20090

For lightning-fast delivery, call 1-800-363-9118 (Mention express code: UHJABE)

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Privatization

Adrian Moore

Adrian Moore is director of economic studies for the Reason Public Policy Institute.

Oklahoma Eyes Broad-based Privatizations

A quick look around state governments reveals only a handful making a serious and coordinated effort to implement privatization and reduce the size and scope of government. But one state's governor is making a renewed effort.

Oklahoma Governor Frank Keating's FY 2000 budget lays out a number of proposals for public-private partnerships and privatization of state services. His goal is to ". . . reduce the size of government, yet improve critical services to Oklahomans." Hence, many of his proposals focus on functions that are not critical to state agencies. He calls for shifting savings from privatization to the state's critical services.

The governor's partnership and privatization proposals cover a wide range of state agencies, from support services at the state universities to state animal inspectors. Others include the state's insurance fund, state-owned lodges and golf courses, the state fuel management program, and maintenance of some state highways.

Privatization is not new to Oklahoma. The Department of Corrections has met its shortage of prison space in recent years by convincing private firms to build, own, and operate prisons in the state; the department then houses inmates on a per-diem basis. This leaves Oklahoma with access to a sufficient number of prison beds, and spreads construction costs out over the per-diem rate (avoiding capital appropriations or bond issues).

In 1998, the state drew national attention, entering into an innovative joint venture with Columbia/HCA Healthcare to take over operation of the university hospital system. The partnership gave operational responsibility to Columbia/HCA, under a 50-year lease, but control remained with a board that included an equal number of representatives from the state and the private firm. The combined operation brought cost savings by consolidating various functions, including administrative support, marketing, and finance. Of the 2,400 state employees, only 40, mostly managers, lost their jobs.

Though the merger requires the difficult task of fusing two different cultures—the president of the new venture compared it with "merging the U.S. Postal Service with American Express"—it promises to bring benefits to both parties, and to the people of Oklahoma. The state received a large upfront infusion of cash ($40 million), combined with the promise of shared profits. In addition, the public stands to receive more indigent care than before the agreement. The state's subsidy for indigent care is capped, and Columbia agreed to provide up to 150 percent of the state's cap. Columbia also agreed to pay $23 million a year for academic support.

This year, the governor is hoping for similar successes. His staff will study each proposal for its potential savings and service improvements before proceeding. They say that using competition and best practices from similar initiatives in other states will help ensure the best results for state taxpayers.

So far, there has been no major opposition to the governor's proposals. State Senator Keith Leftwich is not enthralled with them, but he told the Associated Press that ". . . we don't want to rule it out in all cases. It should be done with some thought and some consideration." In fact, Leftwich has introduced a bill that would require any agency considering privatization to first propose its own improvements, and allow state employees to bid against private firms for any contracts. It would also require that the legislature be notified of all future privatization proposals.

> *The goal is to ". . . reduce the size of government, yet improve critical services to Oklahomans."*

Governor Keating has vetoed similar legislation in the past, arguing that it would chill privatization initiatives. His plan instead calls for leaving discretion with state agencies, entrusting oversight to the State Budget Office and the legislature. Recognizing that not all services should be privatized, he specified three criteria for evaluating whether a state service should be privatized:

- The service has been successfully privatized elsewhere.
- Cost savings or efficiency gains will occur.
- Competitive vendors already exist in the private sector ready and willing to provide the service.

As the governor points out in the budget, "Examining privatization opportunities in a coordinated, comprehensive manner will enable agencies to effectively identify additional opportunities for privatization and achieve maximum benefits in cost savings, efficiency gains, and controlling government growth."

PFax

Available on ***PolicyFax***

Privatization Initiative Panel Act
This model legislation offers language to establish a panel to review state functions to determine which should be privatized. (American Legislative Exchange Council, 1995, 2pp.)

Call 312/377-3000
Order document #**6500605**

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Regulation

Murray Weidenbaum

Murray Weidenbaum is chairman of the Center for the Study of American Business.

The Case Against OSHA

While safe workplaces and healthy workers are important, the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has not contributed to the furtherance of either.

Businesses have spent over $100 billion attempting to meet OSHA mandates since the agency was created in 1970. How much have workers benefitted from this spending? Consider this: the number of serious accidents (those involving losing one or more day's work), has stayed at 4 per 100 workers during the past quarter century. In other words, OSHA has been of little benefit to workers' safety.

What OSHA *has* done is provide columnists and editorial cartoonists with a seemingly endless supply of raw material, with plenty of opportunities for poking fun at bureaucratic nonsense. "Did you hear the one about the OSHA inspector who required separate 'his' or 'hers' employee toilets for a two-person business where the employees were married to each other?"

The fundamental problem with OSHA is not that it has silly rules. It does, of course, but the agency's shortcomings are basic: its origins. In writing OSHA's enabling statute, Congress overlooked the key factors that cause on-the-job hazards, few of which are amenable to government manipulation.

For example, inexperienced workers have high accident rates. Also, a drop in the unemployment rate generates a rise in the work-injury rate. Why? At slower rates of production, there is more time for maintenance and repair of equipment. During expansions, by contrast, there is more pressure on workers to produce and less time for maintaining machinery. Moreover, new hires—more common in times of expansion—tend to be less experienced, and those who have been out of work for some time may take a while to bring rusty skills up to speed. On reflection, those results should not be surprising, but government standards do not address these important concerns.

Under the circumstances, OSHA often has been counterproductive. Many companies had professional safety departments long before the OSHA act was enacted. After all, worker accidents are costly to employers as well as employees. If the agency has had any direct impact, it has been to divert much of the focus of corporate safety units from their traditional task of training workers in safer procedures to following bureaucratic procedures—keeping abreast of changing regulations, filling out the forms correctly, meeting with the inspectors, and responding to their charges.

The second shortcoming of OSHA is that Congress did not carefully examine alternative ways of improving safety in the workplace. Instead, it simply opted for setting national standards. But it is naïve to expect that any group of mortal men and women sitting in Washington, or anywhere else, can develop a single set of standards for each sector of the economy that will apply sensibly to the great array of small, medium, and large companies that exist in every American industry. No person, no matter how knowledgeable or intelligent, has the capability to do that. Neither can any centralized group of officials.

Moreover, the OSHA approach of putting the total responsibility for job safety on the employer is unrealistic. It ignores the need for also placing responsibility on the employees, especially those whose careless practices endanger other employees.

A fundamental rethinking of the need for the Occupational Safety and Health Act is long overdue. Achieving a safe and healthy work environment is a business imperative; companies and workers, not government officials, are in the best position to know what is required. Some companies reduce job hazards by buying new equipment. Others do it by better training of workers and supervisors. Still others initiate new work procedures. Yet other employers might provide financial incentives to their employees—for example, paying them to wear hearing protection instead of spending much larger sums, as OSHA prefers, on so-called engineered noise containment.

OSHA has been of little benefit to workers' safety.

The basic reason to overhaul (and maybe eliminate) OSHA is not to cut costs, although that is a laudable objective. Rather, it is to get rid of bureaucratic obstacles to efforts to reduce job-related illnesses and accidents. The onus should be on the supporters of OSHA to make the case for its continuance.

The place to start is to examine successful safety programs. They tend to have a common set of characteristics: get top management to recognize safety as an important business concern, involve workers as well as management, find out more about the nature and causes of on-the-job injuries and health hazards, and focus on the truly serious safety problems. On reflection, it is clear that is a task for business management, not governmental kibitzers.

Fax

Available on ***PolicyFax***

Reforming OSHA
OSHA can be harmful to economic health—and needlessly so. (Testimony of the Small Business Survival Committee before Congress, June 1995, 3pp.)

Call 312/377-3000
Request document #**7212201**

Intellectual Ammunition May/June 1999 © The Heartland Institute

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tax Freedom Day™ Comes Later this Year

Bill Ahern

Bill Ahern is Communications Director for the Tax Foundation.

Steady economic growth and a progressive tax system have propelled Tax Freedom Day™ to another new record this year, May 11.

Tax Freedom Day™, announced by the Tax Foundation each year for over 25 years, is used to illustrate the portion of the American budget that goes to pay for taxes. Once Tax Foundation economists project the nation's effective tax rate, 35.7 percent this year, it is applied to a calendar year to provide a graphic illustration of America's tax bite. In 1999, that means the calculation of "tax freedom" is performed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Per-capita federal, state \& local taxes}}{\text{Per-capita income}} \quad \frac{\$10{,}298}{\$28{,}878} = 35.7\%$$

$$35.7\% = \frac{131 \text{ days}}{365 \text{ days}}$$

The per-capita income figure used in this formula is Net National Product (NNP), a component of the National Income Product Accounts (NIPA). Computed and compiled annually by the Commerce Department, NIPA data offer the best available measure of income. To maintain consistency, federal, state, and local tax collection totals are also based on NIPA definitions. State Tax Freedom Day™'s are calculated in a similar fashion.

Since 1993 the tax burden has grown markedly, and Tax Freedom Day™ has tracked this trend by advancing steadily from April 30 into the second week of May. In the relatively short period of six years, Americans are spending an extra 11 days working for government.

The steady rise in the proportion of Americans' incomes that goes to pay taxes is primarily attributable to two factors.

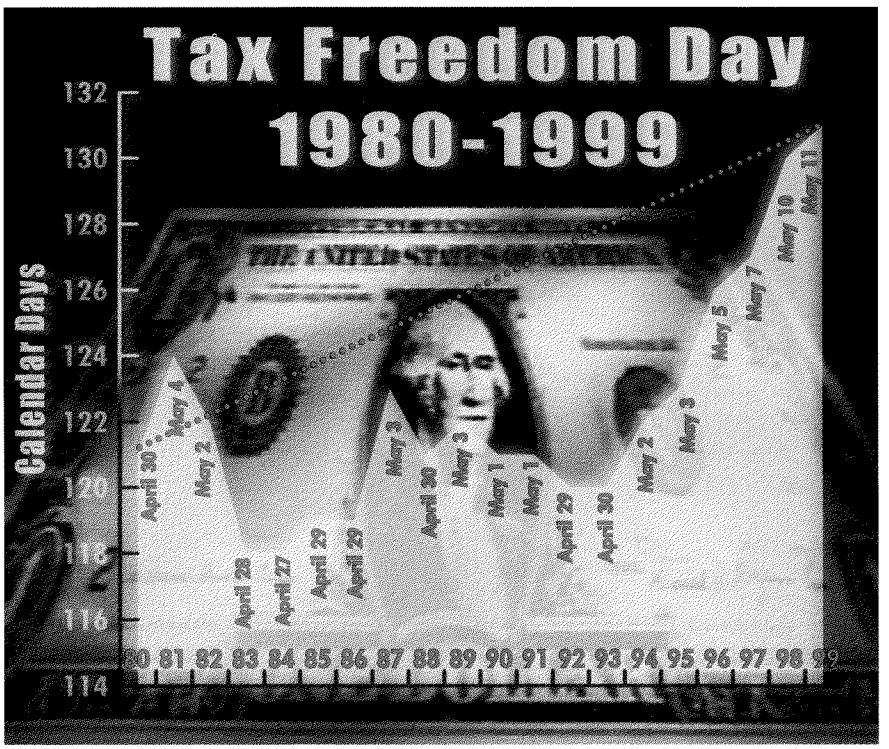
One important reason for America's later Tax Freedom Day™ is the federal tax increases that were enacted during the early 1990s. The second is the continued economic expansion which, because of the structure of the current tax system, tends to fill government coffers faster than Americans' pocketbooks.

> *In the relatively short period of six years, Americans are spending an extra 11 days working for government.*

Tax Freedom Day™ by state

The tax burden borne by different states varies considerably, not only because residents of different states face different state and local taxes, but also because they pay dissimilar federal taxes.

Residents of Connecticut can't celebrate Tax Freedom Day™ until May 22. New Yorkers also must wait until May 22. By contrast, residents of Alabama will bear the lowest average tax burden in 1999. On average, Alabamans can expect to devote all of the income they earn during the first 119 days of 1999 to paying their taxes. Alabama is joined by Arkansas and West Virginia.



Fax

Available on ***PolicyFax***

Tax Freedom Day™ by State, 1999
When does Tax Freedom Day™ come to your state? (The Tax Foundation, April 1999, 3pp.)

Call 312/377-3000
Order document #**8082114**

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Where do elected officials get the information they need?

The Heartland Institute. Since 1984, we've been delivering the best available research to the nation's 8,000 state and national elected officials. No one does it better. Call us at 312.377.4000 for more information.

The Heartland INSTITUTE

www.heartland.org

19 South LaSalle Suite 903, Chicago, Illinois 60603

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Welfare

Robert Rector & Sarah Youssef

Robert Rector is a policy analyst and Sarah Youssef is a research assistant at The Heritage Foundation.

Welfare Caseload Declines: It's the State Policies, Stupid

Over the past three years, national caseloads in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program have fallen by 37 percent. Between June 1995 and June 1998, the number of families receiving TANF benefits (formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children) decreased from 4.73 million families to 2.98 million families. However, the overall national decline masks enormous variation in effectiveness among the states, ranging from an 84 percent drop in caseload in Wisconsin to a 7.4 percent increase in Hawaii.

Some analysts argue that the TANF declines are driven solely by economic factors. They claim robust economies in the states, a decrease in unemployment, and an increase in job and wage growth are the reason caseloads have dropped. However, through careful analysis we find that the strength of state economies has little bearing on caseload decline; rather, it is the strength of state policies that determine caseload performance.

States can be divided into four groups based on their sanctioning procedures—the policies that determine how TANF benefits will be affected by non-compliance with work requirements.

a. **Initial full check sanction.** These states have the option of sanctioning the entire TANF check at the first instance of non-performance or non-compliance of required work or other activities.

b. **Delayed full check sanction.** These states generally have a sequence of progressively more severe sanctions. But the state will sanction the full TANF check only after a number of months of non-compliance or repeated performance infractions.

c. **Moderate sanction.** These states may sanction more than one-third of the TANF check or the full check in certain circumstances.

d. **Weak sanction.** These states will sanction only the adult portion of the TANF check, except in unusual circumstances. This enables recipients to retain the bulk of their TANF benefits even if they fail to perform workfare or other required activities.

> *It is the strength of state workfare policies that determine caseload performance.*

States can also be categorized according to whether or not they have an immediate work requirement. National TANF regulations mandate states to require some type of work activity within 24 months of enrollment. However, some states choose to require work as soon as a recipient enrolls.

When analyzing caseload data and state policy variables for the 18-month time period between January 1997 and June 1998, we find that, while state economic variables (e.g., the unemployment rate) have no appreciable effect on caseload decline, the state policy does have a significant effect: the stronger a state's policy, the greater its caseload decline.

A state that enforces a policy of initial full check sanctions and immediate work requirements can be expected to experience caseload reductions of 33 percent over a 12-month period; a state that employs weak sanctions and has no immediate work requirements can be expected to have a caseload reduction of only 9.5 percent over the same 12-month period.

Rank	State	Caseload Reduction	Sanction	Rank	State	Caseload Reduction	Sanction
9	Alabama	40.2%	b	37	Montana	18.8%	d
41	Alaska	17.5%	d	50	Nebraska	1.6%	a
14	Arizona	34.2%	b	46	Nevada	15.6%	b
10	Arkansas	40.0%	a	24	New Hampshire	26.2%	b
40	California	17.9%	d*	28	New Jersey	25.1%	b
13	Colorado	36.6%	b	30	New Mexico	24.3%	b
23	Connecticut	26.9%	b	42	New York	17.4%	d
16	Delaware	33.1%	b*	15	North Carolina	34.2%	d*
43	District of Columbia	17.4%	d	21	North Dakota	27.4%	b
6	Florida	45.8%	a*	18	Ohio	31.9%	a
11	Georgia	39.4%	a	17	Oklahoma	32.3%	a
51	Hawaii	-9.8%	d	20	Oregon	29.0%	b
1	Idaho	77.5%	a*	31	Pennsylvania	24.2%	d
34	Illinois	0.1%	b	49	Rhode Island	5.2%	d
44	Indiana	16.2%	d	12	South Carolina	37.1%	a
45	Iowa	16.1%	b	19	South Dakota	29.7%	b
8	Kansas	40.4%	a	32	Tennessee	23.4%	a*
25	Kentucky	25.9%	d	7	Texas	42.0%	c
36	Louisiana	19.6%	b	39	Utah	18.4%	c*
35	Maine	19.8%	d	47	Vermont	15.2%	d
27	Maryland	25.5%	b	22	Virginia	27.1%	a
38	Massachusetts	18.4%	b	33	Washington	21.9%	d
26	Michigan	25.8%	b	4	West Virginia	63.6%	b
48	Minnesota	10.7%	d	2	Wisconsin	74.3%	a*
5	Mississippi	48.9%	a	3	Wyoming	66.1%	a
29	Missouri	24.3%	d				

a = immediate full check sanction
b = delayed full check sanction
c = moderate sanction
d = weak sanction
* = immediate work requirement

PFax

Available on ***PolicyFax***

Welfare Reform and Caseload Decline
Read the full report from which this article is adapted. (The Heritage Foundation, April 1999, 11pp.)

Call 312/377-3000
Order document #**9275419**

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Passenger Service Regulation: A Placebo for Air Travel

By James L. Gattuso

Spurred by several recent travel horror stories, the quality of airline travel has become a hot topic on Capitol Hill. The furor began on New Year's weekend, when after a sudden snowstorm hundreds of Northwest Airlines passengers were trapped in their planes for hours at Detroit Metropolitan Airport without food or functioning bathroom facilities. Complaints intensified when American Airlines pilots staged a massive "sick out" in February, stranding thousands of would-be travelers.

Too good to be true

With members looking for a quick way to make political hay out of this discontent, virtual fleets of "passenger bill of rights" bills have been introduced in Congress. To many distressed travelers, these bills may seem too good to be true. They are.

These "passenger bill of rights" proposals may seem too good to be true. They are.

The proposals would do little to improve air travel for Americans, and could actually end up making travel more difficult. Worst of all, the legislation would allow politicians to avoid the real reforms, and hard choices, required to address the legitimate complaints of airline passengers.

Instead of helping passengers, these new rules could instead mean higher prices for air travel. For instance, H.R. 700 requires a 200 percent refund for flights delayed more than two hours. That sounds fine, but the money for this guarantee will most likely come from higher ticket prices.

More subtly, S. 383's proposed right to "use your ticket as you see fit" could also increase fares. The goal is to break through the airlines' rather complex pricing system, under which, for instance, a trip with a Saturday night stay-over may be half the cost of a weekday trip on the same route.

Simple soundbite

But, while certainly complex, the pricing system allows airlines to differentiate passengers by their willingness to pay and the adaptability of their schedules. The result is that airlines can offer flexible and frequent service to business travelers and others who require it, while making low-cost discount fares available to others. "Simplifying" this system may make a great soundbite, but it could jeopardize the low-cost fares that have allowed millions to fly more cheaply since deregulation.

Of course, not all the proposed rules would be so costly. Some just seem to be a matter of good customer service. For instance, who could be against telling passengers the reason for a delay? But is this something Washington should require? Given that these are the same people who bring us the post office, it's unlikely they have that much experience with good customer service.

Competitive swath

There is a better way to improve customer service, and that's to increase competition. If you're delayed, bumped, or simply treated rudely, the answer is to go to another airline, not a bureaucrat. Competition does exist now. In the past few years, for instance, Southwest Airlines has cut a competitive swath across the country, with its combination of low fares and well-regarded service. Most recently, its expansion into East Coast markets has set the major airlines scrambling to lower prices and increase service.

More does need to be done to increase the competitive environment for air travel. Federal rules that artificially limit the number of landing slots at major airports, for instance, should be eliminated. To their credit, Senator John McCain (R-Arizona) and the Federal Aviation Administration have already urged steps in this direction.

Government-owned infrastructure

In addition, if policymakers are really serious about reducing passenger delays and inconvenience, they should take a closer look at the parts of the system they themselves control. Although the airline system is deregulated, the infrastructure on which the system depends, including air traffic control and airports, remains wholly government-owned and operated. And that part of the system is creaking most under the weight of increased passenger demand. As a blue-ribbon panel created by Congress itself concluded in 1997, without prompt action, the system will soon be in total gridlock.

A number of steps are needed. The air traffic control system, for instance, should be removed from the FAA bureaucracy and reestablished as an independent private entity accountable to its customers. Similarly, airports could be privatized, as has been done already in Great Britain and various other countries, increasing their ability and incentive to meet passenger needs. At the same time, airport funding could be "de-federalized," eliminating federal subsidies and allowing airports more freedom to raise their own revenue. This would provide them with the flexibility to better meet customer needs.

The easy answers promised by the pending airline service bills won't solve the problems of today's air travelers. They are simply a placebo, allowing legislators to put off difficult, but necessary, decisions on air traffic control and airport reform. America's airline passengers deserve better.

❖

James L. Gattuso is vice president for policy and management at the Competitive Enterprise Institute. A longer version of this article was released as CEI On Point No. 29 on March 8, 1999.

Intellectual Ammunition May/June 1999 © The Heartland Institute

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Are you Economically Literate?

The Minneapolis Fed's National Economic Literacy Survey

If you do better than 45 percent for a final score, then you're more economically literate than 404 respondents from across the nation who took part in the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank's national economic literacy survey.

The national telephone survey, which has a sampling error of plus or minus 5 percentage points, was conducted in September and October 1998 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. The 13 questions aim to test the country's knowledge of questions relating to the bank's six key concepts of economics.

Which of the following occurs when one country trades wheat to another country in exchange for oil?
a. Both countries gain.
b. Both countries lose.
c. The country that trades wheat gains, the country that trades oil loses.
d. The country that trades oil gains, the country that trades wheat loses.

Answer: a. Both countries gain because both nations benefit from specialization and exchange. If continuing exchanges of wheat for oil take place, all other answers are ruled out, for if one country did not benefit, there would be no incentive for it to participate in additional exchanges.
Correctly answered: 70%

What is the most important task of all economics?
a. To balance imports and exports.
b. To balance the government's budget.
c. To make the best use of scarce resources.
d. To save money to reduce the national debt.

Answer: c. The economic wants of people in any society are virtually limitless. Resources are scarce; thus, every economic system must choose how to make the most efficient use of its scarce resources to produce those goods and services it desires or needs the most.
Correctly answered: 28%

When a country's people and its other resources are fully employed, which of the following must be true before more of any one item can be produced?
a. Private enterprise has to produce it rather than the government.
b. There has to be less production of other products.
c. There has to be a general decrease in prices.

Answer: b. To produce more of any one product, some resources must be shifted away from the production of another product when a nation's human and material resources are being fully and efficiently used. This illustrates the problem of economizing, always faced when resources are limited.
Correctly answered: 19%

When industries or countries specialize in producing goods and services, this results in . . . ?
a. Increased price inflation.
b. Less output per hour worked.
c. Greater economic interdependence.
d. More equal distribution of income.

Answer: c. Specialization of labor means those workers in a certain industry or given locations tend to produce only those products that they can make most efficiently. Therefore, they must buy other products that workers elsewhere make most efficiently. These circumstances tend to increase trade between regions or nations and promote greater economic interdependence.
Correctly answered: 50%

What is the most essential characteristic of a market economy?
a. Effective labor unions.
b. Good government regulation.
c. Responsible action by business leaders.
d. Active competition in the marketplace.

Answer: d. Active competition in the marketplace is essential for the effective operation of a market economy. Competitive markets force business firms to produce the products that consumers demand at the lowest prices that will cover costs. Although the other answers might help a market economy to work well, a market economy could function without any of them.
Correctly answered: 66%

In a market economy, individuals pursue their own self-interest. Does this serve the public interest because of the . . .?
a. Operation of competitive markets.
b. Social responsibility of business leaders.
c. Careful planning and coordination of market activity.
d. Individuals understand what is in the public interest.

Answer: a. In a market economy, the desire of business owners to make profits and the desire of workers to obtain higher wages lead to the production of those goods and services consumers want most. A market economy relies on competition to assure that if consumer demand goes up, increased output is supplied at the lowest prices that will cover all costs of production and still leave a reasonable profit. Thus, competitive markets play a stronger role than any of the forces proposed in the other answers.
Correctly answered: 45%

Intellectual Ammunition May/June 1999 © The Heartland Institute

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What would happen to employment if the government mandated a minimum wage above what employers currently pay?
a. Employment would go up.
b. Employment would go down.
c. Employment would stay the same.

Answer: b. Since minimum wage laws are designed to raise wages above their market-determined rates, employment would most likely decline. The demand curve for labor slopes downward, so the quantity of labor demanded at a higher wage is less than the quantity demanded at a lower wage.
Correctly answered: 46%

Why do professional sports players generally earn more than farmers and steelworkers?
a. Team owners are monopolists.
b. Sports players are really entertainers rather than producers.
c. There are fewer professional sports players than farmers or steelworkers.
d. Good sports players are more scarce, given the demand for their services.

Answer: d. Salaries or wages earned by most individuals depend basically on the demand for their services relative to the supply of such services. Since excellent baseball players are very scarce relative to the strong demand for their services from major league clubs, the salaries they receive are higher than those received by most other individuals. The other answers may all be true, but the answer above provides the most fundamental explanation.
Correctly answered: 28%

Which of the following approaches to pollution control makes the best use of a country's economic resources?
a. Abolishing the use of toxic chemicals.
b. Using resources to reduce all pollution damage.
c. Controlling pollution as long as the extra benefits are greater than the extra costs.
d. Prohibiting economic activities that cause pollution or harm the environment.

Answer: c. The most efficient approach to pollution control is to increase controls as long as the extra benefits exceed the extra costs. The other solutions mentioned would reduce pollution, but the costs of these policies are likely to far outweigh the extra (or marginal) benefits.
Correctly answered: 38%

Which of the following limits an economy's potential output?
a. The quantity and quality of labor, capital, and natural resources.
b. Business demand for final goods and services.
c. Government regulations and spending.
d. The amount of money in circulation.

Answer: a. While all the items listed may influence the amount of an economy's real output at any specific time, the upper limit is set by the quantity and quality of its real resources—labor, capital, and natural resources. Business demand, the amount of money in circulation, or government spending may help to increase real output, but the real resources set the ceiling on output available for production.
Correctly answered: 24%

If your annual income rises by 5 percent while prices of the things you buy rise by 10 percent . . .
a .You are better off.
b. You are worse off.
c. You are unaffected.

Answer: b. If the prices of the goods and services a person buys rise more than the increase in that person's income, that individual's purchasing power—that is, the ability to buy a given quantity of goods and services—has declined.
Correctly answered: 90%

What must the government do to reduce high inflation?
a. Increase both spending and the money supply.
b. Decrease both spending and the money supply.
c. Decrease spending and increase the money supply.
d. Increase spending and decrease the money supply.

Answer: b. The combined policy of a decrease in government spending and the money supply would be most likely to reduce inflation.
Correctly answered: 30%

Why are private businesses not likely to operate a lighthouse?
a. Ship owners buy insurance policies to protect themselves from losses so they won't pay for lighthouses.
b. The light from the lighthouse can be used even by ships that do not pay a fee for the service.
c. It would cost private business more to operate a lighthouse than it costs the government.
d. The cost of operating a lighthouse is too high.

Answer: b. The lighthouse is a classic case of a public good, that is, a good not subject to the exclusion principle. In other words, beneficiaries of the lighthouse (ships at sea) cannot be excluded from consumption of the benefits of the lighthouse if they refuse to pay for those benefits. Therefore, a private business is unlikely to build a lighthouse because it would have great difficulty in identifying the consumers of its services and collecting fees from them.
Correctly answered: 40%

❖

Excerpted from the December 1998 issue of The Region, published quarterly by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. The December issue,"You Can't Always Get What You Want: A Special Issue on Economic Literacy," offers a review of six key economic concepts, an analysis of the survey, and a list of contacts for further information on economics education. Request a copy of the issue from the bank's public affairs office at PO Box 291, Minneapolis MN 55480-0291. The survey and accompanying articles are also available at www.minneapolisfed.org.

Editor's note: The answer to the final question, about a lighthouse, may imply a limited grasp of economics on the part of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minnesota, since historically many houses were built and operated by private firms. See Ronald Coase's essay, "The Lighthouse in Economics," Journal of Law and Economics 17 (October1974), pages 357-376.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How to Prepare for Freedom in an Emergency

by Deborah Moeller

A national emergency can be anything from a hurricane or earthquake to a world war. Crises like these are accompanied by fear and a feeling of helplessness, and the cry goes up from the public for "someone" to "do something." The entities that most often answer the call are state and federal governments. In the heat of the moment, we seldom ask whether they should.

In his 1984 book *Crisis and Leviathan: Critical Episodes in the Growth of American Government*, Robert Higgs analyzed the way the federal government has expanded in size and scope as a result of periods of crisis. He described a "ratcheting effect" wherein the government expands significantly during a crisis, then shrinks afterward, but never to quite as small as before the crisis.

> *The government expands significantly during a crisis, then shrinks down afterward, but never to quite as small a level as before.*

My home state of Utah has not been exempt from this process. In the late 1920s, property taxes accounted for about 83 percent of the state's tax revenue, but by 1932, because of the Depression, the non-payment rate was up to 22 percent. As a result of this fiscal crisis, the legislature passed the "Emergency Revenue Act of 1933," which allowed the state to assess a sales tax of 0.75 percent on all retail purchases. Because this was only an "emergency" measure, the act included a provision for the termination of the tax. By the end of the summer of 1933, the legislature had repealed the provision for termination and upped the sales tax rate to 2 percent.

Why revisit these historical details now? Because new crises are always looming on the world's horizon: terrorism, the shaky global economy, nuclear proliferation, and global warming, to name a few. Any of these could serve as an excuse to expand governmental power. One of the most disturbing possible crises is the "Millennium Bug," also known as "Y2K," that will bite on January 1, 2000.

> *Above all, we should resist the ideological instinct to cry out to the government if any problem blossoms into genuine emergency.*

While it may not be necessary to expect a doomsday scenario in which the world is plunged into chaos, it is equally unreasonable, given the scope of potential problems and our general lack of preparation, to assume there will be no significant disruptions. Likewise, while we may not expect martial law, it is likely that expansion of power will be proposed as governments respond to crises if and when they arise.

Forms of martial law, as repugnant as they are, could become a reality in the case of a domestic emergency. Executive orders have been in place since the Kennedy administration to permit federal agencies to take control of food stores and food production facilities, energy production facilities, and transportation systems if the president declares a state of emergency. These orders were drafted out of concern about nuclear attacks, but they are applicable to other disaster scenarios.

More recently, in 1994, the Department of Defense issued a detailed directive on providing "military assistance for civil disturbances," in which civil disturbances are broadly defined as "insurrections, rebellions, and domestic violence under various conditions and circumstances." Such widespread federal involvement is rare, but it would not be without precedent in the twentieth century. What's more, according to Higgs' theory, even when the most draconian controls are lifted some federal expansion would remain in the form of limited rights or increased government spending.

The dominant factor in resisting this trend, Higgs writes, is *ideology*. If people do not *believe* it is appropriate for government to expand its powers for the sake of a crisis, they won't call on their representatives to do so. Even if they do, their representatives may not share that belief, and will resist the call. Such was the case in the 1890s when Grover Cleveland resisted pressure from the public to take the United States off the gold standard in the face of a severe recession.

Higgs warns that this will not be the case in the future. "We know that other great crises will come. When they do, governments almost certainly will gain new powers over economic and social affairs."

If a crisis should emerge, citizens will have to work to keep government in its place; if they do not, government power will balloon as it did during the Great Depression and two world wars. As an alternative, citizens would do well to concentrate on reasonable personal preparedness and voluntary support organizations like the Red Cross, churches, food banks, and shelters.

Above all, we should resist the ideological instinct to cry out to the government if Y2K or any other problem blossoms into genuine emergency.

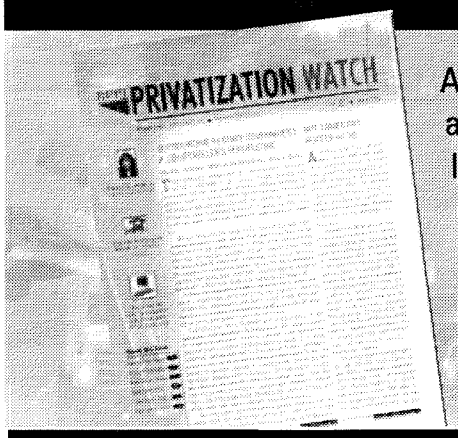
❖

Deborah Moeller is director of publications at The Sutherland Institute, a Utah-based public policy research institute. Reprinted by permission.

Intellectual Ammunition May/June 1999 © The Heartland Institute

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PRIVATIZATION WATCH



A fact-filled monthly newsletter that keeps government officials and others informed about the latest developments in privatization. It includes latest trends, how-to tips and best practices, and breaking news. Relying on the data, sources, and expertise of the world-renowned RPPI Privatization Center, *Privatization Watch* provides insightful analysis on a broad spectrum of privatization policy.

www.rppi.org/privwatch.html

ORDER *PRIVATIZATION WATCH* TODAY. One year (12 issues) is $135 for private businesses or $75 for governments and nonprofits. Call 310-391-2245 or visit our website to order or for more information.

Free News, Free Facts

The Heartland Institute's *PolicyFax* has extensive research, commentary, and contacts in the following fields:

- Affirmative Action
- Crime
- Economic Development
- Education
- Environment
- Global Warming
- Gun Control
- Health Care
- Privatization
- Regulation
- Sports Stadiums
- Taxes
- Transportation
- Welfare

Instant Free Research By Fax

Call ***PolicyFax*** at 312•377•3000 and have your choice of nearly 5,000 essays, executive summaries, and complete studies sent instantly to your fax machine. This completely automated system works 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and features research from over 250 think tanks and advocacy groups. (For a free 320-page catalog, call 312•377•4000.)

PolicyFax. The world's fastest, most convenient, most comprehensive, and most reliable source of public policy information!

Look for the *PolicyFax* icon in all three Heartland publications–*Intellectual Ammunition, School Reform News*, and *Environment News*–for the latest research and commentary.

Questions? Call 312/377-4000 or visit our website at www.heartland.org

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Contacts

The Abraham Lincoln Foundation
1710 Underpass Way, Hagerstown, MD 21740-6961

Acton Institute
161 Ottawa NW #301, Grand Rapids, MI 49503, 616/454-3080, info@acton.org

Accuracy in Academia
4455 Connecticut Ave NW #330, Washington, DC 20008, 202/364-3085, fax 202/364-4098 ar@academia.org

Accuracy in Media
4455 Connecticut Avenue NW #330, Washington, DC 20008, 202/364-4401, fax 202/364-4098, ar@aim.org

Advocates for Self-Government
1202 N. Tennessee Street #202, Cartersville, GA 30120, 770/386-8373, fax 770/386-8323

The Alabama Family Alliance
PO Box 59468, Birmingham, AL 35259, 205/870-9900, fax 205/870-4407, ptarget@aol.com

Alexis de Tocqueville Institution
1611 North Kent Street, #901, Arlington, VA 22209, 703/351-4969, fax 703/351-0090, adti@erols.com

Allegheny Institute for Public Policy
835 Western Avenue #300 Pittsburg, PA 15233-1715 412/231-6020, fax 412/231-6037

American Conservative Union
1007 Cameron Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, 703/836-8602, fax 703/836-8606

American Council on Science and Health,
1995 Broadway–2nd Floor, New York, NY 10023-5860, 212/362-7044, fax 212/362-4919, acshmail@aol.com

American Education Reform Foundation
3802 Springfield Overlook, Indianapolis, IN 46234 317/328-4711, fax 317/328-4712

American Enterprise Institute
1150 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, 202/862-5800, fax 202/862-7178

American Institute for Economic Research
PO Box 1000, Great Barrington, MA 01230, 413/528-1216, fax 413/528-0103, aier@world.std.com

American Land Rights Association
30218 NE 82nd Avenue, Battle Ground, WA 98604 360/687-3087, fax 360/687-2973 alra@pacifier.com; www.landrights.org

American Legislative Exchange Council
910 17th Street NW–5th Floor, Washington, DC 20006, 202/466-3800, fax 202/466-3801

American Policy Center
13873 Park Center Road #316, Herndon, VA 22071 703/925-0881, fax 703/925-0991

Americans for Tax Reform
1320 18th Street NW #200, Washington, DC 20036 202/785-0266, fax 202/785-0261

American Studies Institute
Harding University, Box 899, Searcy, AR 72149, 501/279-4497, fax 501/279-4076, gardner@harding.edu

America's Future Inc.
7800 Bonhomme, St. Louis, MO 63105, 314/725-6003, fax 314/721-3373, eamiller@basenet.net

Arizona Institute
7049 East Tanque Verde Road #386, Tucson, AZ 85715, 520/722-3300, fax 520/722-3335

Arkansas Family Council
1300 Westpark Drive #5-B, Little Rock, AR 72204, 501/664-4566, fax 501/664-2317

Arkansas Policy Foundation
Stephens Building, 111 Center Street #1610 Little Rock, AR 72201 501/376-9967, fax 501/376-6556

John M. Ashbrook Center
Ashland University, 401 College Avenue, Ashland, OH 44805, 419/289-5411, fax 419/289-5425

Association of American Physicians and Surgeons
1601 North Tucson Boulevard #9, Tucson, AZ 85716 602/327-4885

Atlantic Legal Foundation
205 East 42nd Street–9th Floor, New York, NY 10017, 212/573-1960

The Atlas Economic Research Foundation
4084 University Drive #103, Fairfax, VA 22030-6812, 703/934-6969, fax 703/352-7530, atlas@atlas-fdn.org

Beacon Hill Institute for Public Policy Research
Suffolk University, 8 Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108-2270, 617/573-8750, fax 617/720-4272, bhi@beaconhill.org

The Blum Center for Parental Freedom in Education
Marquette University, Brooks Hall 209, PO Box 1881, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881, 414/288-7040, fax 414/288-3170, blumcenter@vms.csd.mu.edu

James Buchanan Center
4084 University Drive #208 Fairfax, VA 22030 703/934-6970, fax 703/934-1578, cmp@gmu.edu

The Buckeye Institute for Public Policy Solutions
131 North Ludlow Street #317, Dayton, OH 45402, 937/224-8352, fax 937/224-8457, buckeyeins@aol.com

California Public Policy Foundation
PO Box 931, Camarillo, CA 93011, 805/445-9183

Calvert Institute
2806 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD 21218 410/662-7110, fax 410/662-7112

Capital Research Center
1513 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-1401, 202/483-6900, fax 202/483-6902

Capitol Resource Institute
1314 H Street #203, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916/498-1940, fax 916/448-2888, capitolres@aol.com

Cascade Policy Institute
813 SW Alder Street #450, Portland, OR 97205, 503/242-0900, fax 503/242-3822, cascadepol@aol.com

Catalyst Institute
33 North LaSalle Street #1920, Chicago, IL 60602, 312/541-5415, fax 312/541-5401

Cato Institute
1000 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001, 202/842-0200, fax 202/842-3490, cato@cato.org

Center for Independent Thought
938 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA 94103, 415/541-9780, fax 415/541-0597, orders@lfb.org

Center for Individual Rights
1300 19th Street NW #260, Washington, DC 20036, 202/833-8400, cir@mail.wdn.com

Center for the New West
600 World Trade Center, 1625 Broadway, Denver, CO 80021, 303/572-5400, fax 303/572-5499, cnwinfo@newwest.org

Center for Policy Studies
201 Sirrine Hall, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634, 803/656-1346, fax 803/656-4532

Center for the School Community
121 North Kickapoo, Lincoln, IL 62656, 217/732-6462, fax 217/732-3696

Center for the Study of American Business
Washington University, Box 1208, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899, 314/935-5630, fax 314/935-5688, warren@csab.wustl.edu

Center for the Study of Popular Culture
9911 West Pico Boulevard #1290, Los Angeles, CA 90035, 310/843-3699, fax 310/843-3692

Center of the American Experiment
1024 Plymouth Building, 12 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, MN 55402, 612/338-3605, fax 612/338-3621, amexp@amexp.org

CEO America
PO Box 1543, Bentonville, AR 72712, 501/273-6957, fax 501/273-9362, ceoa@aol.com

Citizens against Government Waste
1301 Connecticut Avenue NW #400, Washington, DC 20036, 202/467-5300, fax 202/467-4253

Citizens for a Sound Economy
1250 H Street NW #700, Washington, DC 20005-3908, 202/783-3870, fax 202/783-4687, cse@cse.org

Citizens' Council on Health Care
1954 University Avenue West #8, St. Paul, MN 55104 612/646-8935, fax 612/646-0100, twila@cchc-mn.org

Citizens for Educational Choice
90 Highland Street, Milford, MA 01757, 508/634-6847

Citizens for Educational Freedom
12571 Northwinds Drive, St. Louis, MO 63146-4503, 314/434-4171

Citizens League
708 South 3rd Street #500, Minneapolis, MN 55415, 612/338-0791, fax 612/337-5919, lwray@epx.cis.umn.edu

The Claremont Institute
250 West First Street #330, Claremont, CA 91711, 909/621-6825, fax 909/626-8724, info@claremont.org

Choice in Education Foundation, Inc.
1821 University Ave. W. #305-S, St. Paul, MN 55104-2801, 612/644-8547

Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow
PO Box 65722, Washington, DC 20035, 202/429-2737, fax 301/858-0944, cfact@dgs.dgsys.com

The Commonwealth Foundation for Public Policy Alternatives
3544 North Progress Avenue #101, Harrisburg, PA 17110, 717/671-1901, fax 717/671-1905

Competitive Enterprise Institute
1001 Connecticut Avenue NW #1250, Washington, DC 20036, 202/331-1010, fax 202/331-0640, info@cei.org

Congressional Institute, Inc.
316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE #403, Washington, DC 20003-1147, 202/547-4600, fax 202/547-3556 Change_leader@CongInst.org

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Connecticut Policy and Economic Council, Inc.
99 Pratt Street #500, Hartford, CT 06103,
860/527-8177, fax 860/246-9790, cpec@aol.com

Constitutional Heritage Institute
608 North 108th Court, PO Box 540787, Omaha, NE 68154, 402/493-9155, fax 402/333-5193, chioffice@aol.com

Consumer Alert
1001 Connecticut Avenue NW #1128, Washington, DC 20036, 202/467-5809, fax 202/467-5814, info@consumeralert.org

Consumers Research, Inc.
800 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002, 202/546-1713, fax 202/546-1638, crmag@aol.com

Council for Affordable Health Insurance
112 South West Street–4th Floor, Alexandria, VA 22314, 703/836-6200, fax 703/836-6550

Defenders of Property Rights
1350 Connecticut Ave. NW, Ste. 410, Washington, DC 20015, 202/822-6770, fax 202/822-6774, mail@DefendersPropRights.org; www.DefendersPropRights.org

Delaware Public Policy Institute
PO Box 1052, Wilmington, DE 19899-1052, 302/655-7221, fax 302/654-0691

Drug Policy Foundation
4455 Connecticut Avenue NW #B-500, Washington, DC 20008, 202/537-5005, fax 202/537-3007

The Dumont Institute
236 Johnson Avenue, Dumont, NJ 07628, 201/501-8574, fax 201/387-0744, info@dumontinst.com

Education Policy Institute
4401-A Connecticut Avenue NW Box 294 Washington, DC 20008, 202/244-7535, fax 202/244-7584, sdchar@aol.com

The Educational Excellence Network
223 North Guadelupe Street #305, Sante Fe, NM 87501, 202/966-8922, fax 202/363-0488

The Empire Foundation for Policy Research
4 Chelsea Place, Clifton Park, NY 12065, 518/383-2877

Employee Benefit Research Institute
2121 K Street NW #600, Washington, DC 20037 202/659-0670, fax 202/775-6312

Environmental Education Enterprises
6011 Houseman Rd., Ostrander, OH 43061 740/368-9393 fax 740/368-9494

Ethan Allen Institute
4836 Kirby Mountain Road, Concord, VT 05824, 802/695-1448, fax 802/695-1436 *eai@ethanallen.org*

Evergreen Freedom Foundation
PO Box 552, Olympia, WA 98507, 360/956-3482, fax 360/352-1874, effwa@aol.com

Families Against Mandatory Minimums
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue NW #200-S, Washington, DC 20004, 202/457-5790, fax 202/457-8564

The Family Foundation
PO Box 22100, Lexington, KY 40522, 606/255-5400

The Family Institute
200 12th Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37203, 615/254-3917

Family Research Council
801 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20001, 202/393-2100, fax 202/393-2134, frc@sojourn.com

Family Research Institute of Wisconsin
111 King Street #25, Madison, WI 53703-3339, 608/256-3228, fax 608/256-3370

The Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies
1700 K Street NW #901, Washington, DC 20006, 202/822-8138, fax 202/296-8061

Florida Family Council
101 East Kennedy Boulevard #3120, Tampa, FL 33602, 813/222-8300, fax 813/222-8301

Focus on the Family
8605 Explorer Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80920, 719/531-3400, fax 719/548-4525

Foundation for the Advancement of Monetary Education
211 East 43rd Street #2202 New York, NY 10017-4707, 212/818-1206, fax 212/818-1197

The Foundation for Economic Education
30 South Broadway, Irvington-on-Hudson, NY 10533, 914/591-7230, fax 914/591-8910, freeman@westnet.com

Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment
945 Technology Boulevard #101F, Bozeman, MT 59715, 406/585-1776, fax 406/585-3000, free@mcn.net

The Fraser Institute
626 Bute Street, 2nd Floor, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3M1 Canada, 604/688-0221, fax 604/688-8539, fraser_institute@mindlink.bc.ca

Free Congress Foundation
717 Second Street NE, Washington, DC 20002, 202/546-3004, fax 202/546-7689, netmail@fcfef.org

Free Enterprise Institute
9525 Katy Freeway #303, Houston, TX 77024, 713/984-1343

Free Market Committee
PO Box 740367, Dallas, TX 75374, 214/348-2801

Free Market Foundation
PO Box 741777, Dallas, TX 75374, 214/680-9171

Milton & Rose D. Friedman Foundation
One American Square #2440, P.O. Box 82078, Indianapolis, IN 46282, 317/681-0745, fax 317/681-0945

Future of Freedom Foundation
11350 Random Hills Road #800, Fairfax, VA 22030, 703/934-6101, fax 703/803-1480, freedom@fff.org

The George C. Marshall Institute
1730 K Street NW #905, Washington, DC 20006-3868, 202/296-9655, fax 202/296-9714, debett@marshall.org

Georgia Family Education and Research Council, Inc.
3937 Holcomb Bridge Road #301, Norcross, GA 30092, 404/242-0001, fax 404/242-0501

Georgia Public Policy Foundation
4340 Georgetown Square #608, Atlanta, GA 30338, 770/455-7600, fax 770/455-4355, gppf@gppf.org

Golden State Center for Policy Studies
1127 11th Street #206, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916/446-7924, fax 916/446-7990, britrav@aol.com

Goldwater Institute
201 North Central, Phoenix, AZ 85004, 602/256-7018, fax 602/256-7045, goldwat@idt.net

Gun Owners of America
8001 Forbes Place, Springfield, VA 22151, 703/321-8585

The Heartland Institute
19 South LaSalle Suite 903, Chicago, IL 60603 312/377-4000, fax 312/377-5000 think@heartland.org

Henry Hazlitt Foundation
401 North Franklin St., #3E, Chicago, IL 60610 312/494-9433, fax 312/494-9441 info@free-market.net, www.free-market.net/

The Henry Hazlitt Foundation
401 North Franklin #3E, Chicago, IL 60610, phone 312/494-9440, fax 312/494-9441, email info@free-market.net, Web www.free-market.net/. The Henry Hazlitt Foundation operates Free-Market.Net, a popular online "freedom network." Its directory includes over two thousand listings for freedom-oriented events, job openings, Internet sites, policy papers, and organizations. All listings are categorized by topic and region; they are easy to browse and search. The service is entirely free.

The Heritage Foundation
214 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002, 202/546-4400, fax 202/546-8328, info@heritage.org

Hillsdale College
33 East College Street, Hillsdale, MI 49242, 517/437-7341, fax 517/437-0160

Hoover Institution
Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-6010, 650/723-1754, fax 650/723-1687

Hudson Institute
Herman Kahn Center, PO Box 26-919, Indianapolis, IN 46226, 317/545-1000, fax 317/545-9639

Illinois Public Policy Caucuses
151 North Michigan Avenue #2815, Chicago, IL 60601 312/565-4499, fax 312/565-4460

Independence Institute
14142 Denver West Parkway #185, Golden, CO 80401, 303/279-6536, fax 303/279-4176, tomtank@aol.com

Independent Institute
100 Swan Way, Oakland, CA 94621-1428 510/632-1366, fax 510/568-6040, info@independent.org

Indiana Policy Review Foundation
PO Box 25125, Fort Wayne, IN 46825-0125 317/236-7360, fax 317/236-7370

Institute for American Values
1841 Broadway #211, New York, NY 10023, 212/246-3942

Institute for Contemporary Studies
720 Market Street–4th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102, 415/981-5353, fax 415/986-4878, icspress@hooked.net

Institute for Health Freedom
1155 Connecticut Avenue Northwest #508, Washington, DC 20036, 202/429-6610, fax 202/861-1973

Institute for Humane Studies
George Mason University, 4084 University Drive #101, Fairfax, VA 22030, 703/934-6920, fax 703/352-7535, ihs@gmu.edu

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Contacts

Institute for Independent Education
1313 North Capitol Street NE, Washington, DC 20006, 202/745-0500, fax 202/745-9298, iie@prodigy.com

Institute for Justice
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW #200, Washington, DC 20006, 202/955-1300, fax 202/955-1329

Institute for Policy Innovation
250 South Stemmons Highway #306, Lewisville, TX 75067, 214/219-0811, fax 214/219-2625, ipi@ipi.org

Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation
1300 19th Street NW #240, Washington, DC 20036, 202/463-1400, fax 202/463-6199

Institute of Economic Affairs
2 Lord North Street, London, SW1P 3LB, UK, fax (+44) (0)171 799 2137

Institute of Political Economy
Utah State University, Political Science Department, Logan, UT 84322-0725, 801/797-2064, fax 801/797-3751, c-nielsen@wpo.hass.usu.edu

The Institute on Religion and Public Life
156 Fifth Avenue #400, New York, NY 10010, 212/627-1985, fax 212/627-2184

The James Madison Institute
PO Box 37460, Tallahassee, FL 32315-7460, 850/386-3131, fax 850/386-1807, MadisonJMI@aol.com

Jeffersonian Health Policy Foundation
136 John Tyler Highway, Williamsburg, VA 23185, 757/252-2729

The John Locke Foundation
1304 Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, NC 27605, 919/828-3876, fax 919/821-5117, locke@interpath.com

Josiah Bartlett Center for Public Policy
PO Box 897, Concord, NH 03302-0897, 603/224-4450, fax 603/224-4329

Kansas Public Policy Institute
8165 East Central #304, Wichita, KS, 67206 316/683-0261, fax 316/683-0734, KPPI@aol.com

Kansas Taxpayers Network
PO Box 20050, Wichita, KS 67208 316/684-0082, fax 316/684-7527

Laissez Faire Institute
828 North Poplar Court, Chandler, AZ 85226, 602/940-9824

Landmark Legal Foundation
2345 Grand Avenue #2310, Kansas City, MO 64108, 816/474-6600, fax 816/474-6609, hutchp@aol.com

Law and Economics Center
University of Miami, PO Box 248000, Coral Gables, FL 33124, 305/284-6174, fax 305/662-9159, kwclarkson@aol.com

League of Private Property Voters
PO Box 423, Battleground, WA 98604 360/687-2471; fax 360/687-2973 ccushman@pacifier.com

Lincoln Legal Foundation
100 West Monroe #1600, Chicago, IL 60603, 312/606-0951, fax 312/606-8879

Lincoln Institute of Public Opinion Research, Inc.
453 Springlake Rd., Harrisburg, PA 17112 717/671-0776, fax 717/671-1176 74157.243@CompuServe.com; www.lincolninstitute.org

Louisiana Citizens for a Sound Economy
PO Box 80362, Baton Rouge, LA 70898, 504/387-2242, fax 504/387-2244

Mackinac Center for Public Policy
PO Box 568, Midland, MI 48640, 517/631-0900, fax 517/631-0964, MCPP@mackinac.org

Manhattan Institute
52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017, 212/599-7000, fax 212/599-3494, dotsikas@pppmail.nyser.net

Manhattan Institute for Policy Research
52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017, phone 212/599-7000, fax 212/599-3494, email mb@manhattan-institute.org, Web www.manhattan-institute.org.
The Manhattan Institute is a nonpartisan independent research and educational organization. The Institute's goal is to develop and encourage public policies at all levels of government which will allow individuals the greatest scope for achieving their potential, both as participants in a productive economy and as members of a functioning society. Since its founding in 1978, the Institute has established a reputation for producing rigorous and original scholarship, sponsoring seminal work on poverty, education, the court system, and other important issues. The Institute plays an active role in communicating information and ideas to a large audience through its lecture series, publications—especially *City Journal*—newspaper and magazine articles, and Congressional testimony. It is also at the forefront of implementing new approaches to complex social problems, through working units such as the Center for Civic Innovation and the Center for Legal Policy.

Media Research Center
113 South West Street–2nd Floor, Alexandria, VA 22314, 703/683-9733, fax 703/683-9736, ajmrc@aol.com

Medical Sentinal, official journal of the AAPS
PO Box 13648, Macon GA 31208-3648 912/757-9873, fax 912/757-9725 www.haciendapub.com

Michigan Family Forum
611 South Walnut Street, Lansing, MI 48933, 517/374-1171, fax 517/374-6112

The Mid-America Legal Foundation
150 N. Michigan Avenue #2500, Chicago, IL 60601, 312/750-3569

Minnesota Family Council
2855 Anthony Place South #150, Minneapolis, MN 55418-3265, 612/789-8811, fax 612/789-8857

Minority Mainstream
13555 Bammel North Houston #189, Houston, TX 77066, 713/228-6246, fax 713/583-9534, grichardson@ghgcorp.com

Mississippi Family Council
PO Box 13514, Jackson, MS 39236, 601/969-1200, fax 601/969-1600, msfamily@aol.com

Mountain States Legal Foundation
707 17th Street #3030, Denver, CO 80202-3404, 303/292-2021, fax 303/292-1980

National Center for Policy Analysis
12655 North Central Expressway #720, Dallas, TX 75243-1739, 972/386-6272, fax 972/386-0924, ncpa@onramp.net

National Center for Public Policy Research
777 North Capitol Street N.E., Suite 803 Washington D.C. 20002-4239 202/543-1286, fax 202/543-4779, reliefprt@aol.com

National Chamber Foundation
1615 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20062, 202/463-5552, fax 202/463-3124

National Legal Center for the Public Interest
1000 16th Street NW #500, Washington, DC 20036-5705, 202/296-1683, fax 202/293-2118, info@nlcpi.org

National Legal Center for the Public Interest
1000 16th Street NW #500, Washington, DC 20036-5705, phone 202/296-1683, fax 202/293-2118, email info@nlcpi.org, Web www.nlcpi.org.
The National Legal Center for the Public Interest (NLCPI) is a nonpartisan educational and public service foundation concerned with issues of public policy which relate to law or to the administration of justice. It was created in 1975 to bring balance into the courts in the defense of citizens' rights, the freedom of private enterprise, and the reduction of excessive government regulation. The Center does not litigate. It fulfills its mission through its educational publications and forums.

National Rifle Association of America
11250 Waples Mill Road, Fairfax, VA 22030-7400, 703/267-1000, fax 703/267-3918, contact@nra.org

National Right to Work Committee
8001 Braddock Road, Springfield, VA 22160, 703/321-9820, fax 703/321-7342

National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation
8001 Braddock Road, Springfield, VA 22160, 800/336-3600, fax 703/321-9613 info@nrtw.org; www.nrtw.org

National Tax Limitation Committee
151 North Sunrise Avenue #901, Roseville, CA 95661 916/786-9400, fax 916/786-8163, LKUHLER@ns.net

National Taxpayers Union
108 N. Alfred Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, 703/683-5700, fax 703/683-5722

Nevada Policy Research Institute
PO Box 20312, Reno, NV 89515-0312, 702/786-9600, fax 702/786-9604

New Citizenship Project
1150 17th Street NW #510, Washington, DC 20036, 202/822-8333, fax 202/822-8325

New Coalition for Economic and Social Change
300 South Wacker Drive #601, Chicago, IL 60606, 312/427-1290, fax 312/427-1291

New England Legal Foundation
150 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111, 617/695-3660, fax 617/695-3656

New Mexico Foundation for Economic Research
PO Box 1216, Albuquerque, NM 87103, 505/243-5400, fax 505/243-1700

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New York Citizens for a Sound Economy
PO Box 469, Port Chester, NY 10573,
914/939-0067, fax 914/939-0174

Oklahoma Citizens for a Sound Economy
PO Box 2181, Edmond, OK 73083-2181,
405/330-4002, fax 405/330-3601

Oklahoma Council of Public Affairs
100 West Wilshire Avenue #C-3, Oklahoma City,
OK 73116, 405/843-9212, fax 405/843-9436,
ocpathink@aol.com

Oklahoma Council of Public Affairs
100 West Wilshire Avenue #C3, Oklahoma City, OK 73116, phone 405/843-9212, fax 405/843-9436, email ocpathink@aol.com, Web ocpathink.org.
The Oklahoma Council of Public Affairs was created in 1993 to formulate and promote public policy analysis consistent with the conservative principles of free enterprise, individual initiative, and limited government. Its primary areas of concern are economics, justice, education, culture and governance.

Oklahoma Family Policy Council
5101 North Classen Boulevard #307, Oklahoma City,
OK 73118-4422, 405/840-3005, fax 405/840-4288

Pacific Legal Foundation
2151 River Plaza Drive #305, Sacramento,
CA 95833-3881, 916/641-8888, fax 916/920-3444

Pacific Research Institute
755 Sansome Street #450, San Francisco, CA 94111,
415/989-0833, fax 415/989-2411,
pripp@pacificresearch.org

Parents Rights
12571 Northwinds Drive, St. Louis,
MO 63146, 314/434-4171

Partners Advancing Values in Education
1434 West State Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233,
414/342-1505, fax 414/342-1513

Pattern Research
PO Box 9845, Denver, CO 80209, 303/778-0880,
fax 303/778-2680, lief@pattern.rmnug.org

Pennsylvania Family Institute
3544 N. Progress Avenue #104, Harrisburg, PA 17110,
717/545-0600, fax 717/545-8107, pafamily@aol.com

Pennsylvania Leadership Council
225 State Street #330, Harrisburg, PA 17101,
717/232-5919, fax 717/232-1186

People for the USA
PO Box 4345, Pueblo, CO 81003, 719/543-8421,
fax 719/543-9473, pfw@usa.net

PERC
502 South 19th Street #211, Bozeman, MT 59715,
406/587-9591, fax 406/586-7555, perc@perc.org

The Philanthropy Roundtable
320 North Meridian Street #908, Indianapolis, IN
46204-1725, 317/639-6546, fax 317/236-7370

Pioneer Institute
85 Devonshire Street–8th Floor, Boston,
MA 02109, 617/723-2277, fax 617/723-1880,
75374.643@compuserve.com

Privatization Research Organization,
School of Public Affairs
Baruch College/City University of New York,
17 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10010,
212/802-5909, fax 212/802-5903

The Progress and Freedom Foundation
1301 K Street NW #650 West, Washington, DC 20005,
202/289-8928, fax 202/289-6079, mail@pff.org

The Property Rights Foundation of America Inc.
PO Box 75, Stony Creek, NY 12878, 518/696-5748

Public Affairs Research Institute of New Jersey
212 Carnegie Center #100, Princeton, NJ 08540-6212,
609/452-0220, fax 609/452-1788, parinj@aol.com

Public Interest Institute
600 North Jackson Street, Mt. Pleasant, IA
52641-0135, 319/385-3462, fax 319/385-3799

Public Service Research Foundation
527 Maple Avenue East–3rd Floor, Vienna,
VA 22180, 703/242-3575, fax 703/242-3579

Reason Foundation
3415 South Sepulveda Boulevard #400,
Los Angeles, CA 90034-6064, 310/391-2245,
fax 310/391-4395, Gpassantino@reason.org

Rockford Institute
934 Main Street, Rockford, IL 61103, 815/964-5053,
fax 815/965-1826, rkfdinst@bossnt.com

Rose Institute for State and Local Government
Claremont McKenna College, Claremont,
CA 91711, 909/621-8159, fax 909/607-4288,
anguyen@cmcvax.mckenna.edu

Science & Environmental Policy Project
4084 University Drive #101, Fairfax, VA 22030,
703/934-6940, fax 703/352-7535

Science & Environmental Policy Project
4084 University Drive #101, Fairfax, VA 22030, phone 703/934-6940, fax 703/352-6535, email comments@sepp.org, Web www.sepp.org.
SEPP supplies sound scientific information to decision-makers, the media, and the public. The Science and Environmental Policy Project is particularly active in networking with active scientists in order to involve them more directly in shaping environmental policies based on scientific fact rather than hype or emotion.

Separation of School and State Alliance
4578 North First #310, Fresno, CA 93726, 209/292-1776, fax 209/292-7582, separate@sepschool.org

Sequoia Institute
3479 Beaver Ford Court, Woodbridge,
VA 22192, 703/590-0496, fax 703/730-1156

Small Business Survival Committee
1320 18th Street NW #200, Washington, DC 20036,
202/785-0238, fax 202/822-8118, rstikes@sbsc.org

South Carolina Policy Council
1323 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29201,
803/779-5022, fax 803/779-4953
scpc@city-online.com

Southeastern Legal Foundation
3340 Peachtree Road NE #2515, Atlanta,
GA 30326, 404/365-8500, fax 404/365-0017

State Policy Network
816 Mill Lake Road, Fort Wayne, IN
46845-6400, 219/637-7778, fax 219/637-7779

The St. Lawrence Institute
PO Box 307, N.D.G. Station, Montreal
Quebec H4A 3P6, 514/489-0312,
sparkins@pharma1.pharma.mcgill.ca

Sutherland Institute
Independence Square, 111 East 5600 South #208, Salt
Lake City, UT 84107, 801/281-2081, fax 801/281-2414
sutherland@utah-inter.net

Tax Foundation
1250 H Street NW #750, Washington, DC
20005-3908, 202/783-2760, fax 202/942-7675

Texas Citizens for a Sound Economy
1005 Congress Avenue #910, Austin, TX 78701,
512/476-5905, fax 512/476-5906

Texas Public Policy Foundation
PO Box 40519, San Antonio, TX 78229, 210/614-0080,
fax 210/614-2649, pppf@txdirect.net

Thomas Jefferson Institute
8107 Long Shadows Drive, Fairfax Station, VA 22039

U.S. Term Limits Foundation
1125 15th Street NW #501, Washington, DC 20005,
202/463-3200 (800/733-6440), fax 202/463-3210

Utah Taxpayers Association
1578 West 1700 South #201, Salt Lake City,
UT 84104, 801/972-8814, fax 973-2324

Virginia Citizens for a Sound Economy
PO Box 7551, Charlottesville, VA 22906,
703/863-8612, fax 703/863-8614

Virginia Institute for Public Policy
20461 Tappahannock Place, Sterling, VA 20165-7423,
703/421-8635, fax 703/450-1344, trtimquids@aol.com

Washington Institute for Policy Studies
PO Box 24645, Seattle, WA 98124-0645,
206/937-9691 (800/546-4460), fax 206/938-6313,
WIPS@wips.org

Washington Institute Foundation
4025 Del Ridge Way SW #210, Seattle, WA 98106,
206/937-9691 (888/943-9799), fax 206/938-6313.

Washington Legal Foundation
2009 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC
20036, 202/588-0302, fax 202/588-0386

Washington Research Council
108 South Washington Street #406,
Seattle, WA 98104-3408
206/467-7088, fax 206/467-6957,
wic@researchcouncil.org

Wisconsin Policy Research Institute
PO Box 487, Thiensville, WI 53092-0487
414/241-0514, fax 414/241-0774

Yankee Institute
117 New London Turnpike, Glastonbury,
CT 06033, 860/633-8188, fax 860/657-9444

The Yankee Institute for Public Policy
97-99 Crescent Street, Trinity College,
Hartford, CT 06106

Young America's Foundation
110 Elden St., Herndon, VA 20170
703/318-9608, fax 703/318-9122

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE HEARTLAND INSTITUTE ON LINE

From the full text of Heartland publications to hundreds of links to the public policy community nationwide, **www.heartland.org** offers a vast, easy-to-use on-line resource.

About Heartland

heartland.org/about.htm

Visit **About Heartland** for a concise statement of Heartland's mission; information about staff, board of directors, policy advisors, and funding base; and driving directions to the downtown headquarters.

PolicyFax

heartland.org/policyfax98/contents.htm

Over 5,000 reports on scores of policy issues are available instantly by fax or e-mail through ***PolicyFax***, Heartland's exclusive fax-on-demand information service.

School Reform News

heartland.org/education/whatis.htm

School Reform News: The nation's only monthly periodical devoted to school reform, now reaching the entire private school market—parochial as well as secular schools.

Environment News

heartland.org/environment/whatis.htm

Environment News: Devoted to bringing sound science and free-market perspectives to the public debate over a wide range of environment issues.

Intellectual Ammunition

heartland.org/ia.html

Get the full text of Heartland's bimonthly public policy magazine, ***Intellectual Ammunition***, offering original columns by experts at the country's leading think tanks.

Gateway to Think Tanks

heartland.org/contacts.htm

Stop at Heartland's **Gateway to Think Tanks** for addresses and hot links to over 200 groups dedicated to reducing the size and cost of government.

Experts

heartland.org/experts/index.htm

Heartland's **Experts** feature links you to the country's leading public policy experts. Search for an expert by state or by area of expertise.

Heartlander

heartland.org/hlander.htm

The Heartlander: Heartland's membership newsletter includes a thought-provoking cover essay from Heartland President Joseph L. Bast and regular updates on new publications, events, and achievements.

Policy Studies

heartland.org/studies/policy.html

Concise summaries of ***Heartland Policy Studies*** with links to the full text of the studies and their executive summaries.

Sports Stadium Madness

heartland.org/studies/sports/index.html

Sports Stadium Madness: A complete collection of *Heartland Policy Studies* and *Perspectives* challenging government subsidies to sports teams and their stadiums, plus links to grassroots organizations, think tanks and academic organizations, and news stories.

www.heartland.org

The Heartland Institute
19 South LaSalle, Suite 903
Chicago, Illinois 60603

This is your ***PolicyFax*** account number!

Non-profit organization
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
CHICAGO, ILL.
Permit No. 4826

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED